

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Linguistic morphology has encouraged some researchers to conduct research related to morphological study. According to Lieber (2004: 5), morphology is the study of word formation, including the ways new words are coined in the languages of the world, and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences. Morphology was the study of word structure (Katamba, 1993: 19). Based on the definition delivered by Lieber (2004: 5) and Katamba (1993: 19), the researcher wants to investigate the change of one word into another class of word and about the way formats words.

In the process of word formation, there are some interesting words in English which lead the researcher to conduct this researcher. For example, the rule of suffixes {-er} which means a person who does whatever the verb means. Some words need to be multiplied in their last letter and added with {-er} when there is only three letters within the word (one vocal letter between two consonants), such as 'sit' becomes 'sitter,' 'run' becomes 'runner,' or 'cut' becomes 'cutter.' In another condition, if there is a word which is ended in vocal '-e,' it only needs suffixes {-r}, such as 'love' becomes 'lover,' 'hope' becomes 'hoper,' or 'lie' becomes 'lier.'. The researcher also finds that the word which ends in consonant

and has more than three letters, it is directly added by suffixes {-er}, such as 'walk' becomes 'walker,' 'work' becomes 'worker,' or 'sing' becomes 'singer.'

Another interesting data comes from word formation in plural words. For example, there is a common rule that plural noun is usually made by adding {-s} to the singular noun, such as tomatoes, dogs, or houses. However, there are some exceptions of this common concept, for example singular noun ending in o, "ch", "sh", "ss", or "x" form their plural by ending "es." The clear examples of this rule are tomatoes, churches, kisses, and boxes. Another exception of this rule is noun ending in y following a consonant from their plural by dropping the "y" and adding "ies." The examples are babies, countries, flies, and ladies.

Morphology also focuses on some sub discussions such as morphemes, allomorphs, affixes, etc. A morpheme which is studied in morphology has some meanings. Katamba (1993: 19) stated that morphemes are the smallest units of meaning. It is classified into bound morphemes, free morphemes, and zero morphemes (Srijono, 2010: 50). Morphemes could be divided into roots and affixes. Srijono (2010: 50) stated that root is a part of a word structure which is left when all affixes had been removed. According to Srijono (2010: 50), affixes are bound morphemes; they are limited in number, though their numbers vary from language to language.

Affixes consist of three parts. Those parts are prefix, infix and suffix. An infix is an affix inserted into the root; a prefix is an affix attached before a word; and a suffix is an affix attached after a word. Based on the theory of affixes, the researcher aimed at describing the affixes in the article which are collected from *Campus English Magazine*.

The examples of affixes which are found in previous researchers are as follows:

“Halo Campus lovers, in this rubric you are invited to know more about “*Saparan*” a tradional in Jatinom, Klaten (46/CM/SPRN/N/14). The word “lovers” (noun) is a word that is added by suffix {-er} that indicates person who does loving; so, the meaning of lovers is person who likes or enjoys a particular thing. The word “announcement” (noun) is a word “announce” that is added by suffix {-ment} that indicates the result or product of the action of the verb, so the meaning of announcement is public statement.

“The movement has an informal education, which emphasizes on practical outdoor activities, such as hiking, camping, backpacking, etc” (57/CM/SCO/Adj/22). Informal (adj) is a word “formal” that is added by prefix in- that indicates of negative, so the meaning of informal is not formal or serious.

In *Campus English Magazine*, all articles use simple sentences which are familiar for the readers to understand the meaning. The researcher also finds many affixes within the *English Campus Magazine*.

Based on those reasons, the researcher chooses English magazine as data source. The researcher hopes that the result of this analysis will be useful to enrich the readers understanding of affixes in morphological study.

Based on those statements above, the researcher is encouraged to conduct a research entitled: *Morphological Study of Affixes Found in Campus English Magazine*.

B. Scope of the Study

In doing the research, the researcher studies the derivational affixes and inflectional affixes used in *Campus English Magazine*. The theory which is used by the researcher is using morphology theory of Katamba (1994).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena found in *Campus English Magazine*, the writer formulated two problems:

1. What are the kinds of affixes in *Campus English Magazine*?
2. What are the forms and meaning of each affixes?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on the research problems, the researcher has the following objectives:

- a. To identify the kinds of affixes in *Campus English Magazine*.
- b. To describe the forms and meaning of each affixes in *Campus English Magazine*.

E. The Benefit of the Research

The research findings will have some benefits for teachers, lectures, students and other researchers:

- a. For teachers and Lectures

The result of this research gives contribution in teaching morphology related to affixes and their form and meaning.

- b. For students

The result of this research can enrich the students' knowledge about morphology based on the teachers explanation.

- c. Other researchers

The result of this research enables used to other researcher to get reference or previous study about affixes in morphology study.

F. Research Paper Organization

Research paper organization is conducted to give a clear guidance in reading and understanding the content of the study. This research consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction, which consists of background of the study, previous study, problem statement, objective of the study, scope of the study, benefit of the study, and research paper

organization. Chapter II is underlying theory. It covers the notion of morphology, the object of morphology, morphological process and the concept of affixes. Chapter III is research method. It deals with of the research type, the research object, data and data source, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis. Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research finding is elaborated the kinds into of affixes in *Campus English Magazine* and to describe the forms and meaning of each affixes. Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.